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WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

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LIVELY TIMES EXPERIENCED IN SAMOA

Story of the Trouble Between the
Rival Kings and Vigorous
Action of Admiral Kautz.

SHELLING MATAAFA'S FORCES

Going on Daily by British and
American Ships Under
Direction of Kautz.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL INSULTED

By the Counter Proclamation
That was Issued by German
Consul Rose.

APIA, March 24, via San Francisco, April 7.—There have been lively times in Samoa during the past few days. The United States and British warships have shelled Mataafa's forces repeatedly and sailors have been landed in Apia to protect property. Numerous casualties have resulted on both sides. Admiral Kautz and the commanders of the British ships are anxiously awaiting advice from their government and in the meantime the shelling proceeds daily. When Admiral Kautz arrived on the Philadelphia, he spent two days in making inquiries and then called a meeting of all the consuls and the senior officers of all the warships in the harbor. As a result of the meeting a proclamation was issued by the American admiral declaring that the so-called provisional government under Mataafa can have no legal status under the Berlin treaty, and therefore cannot be recognized by the consular and naval representatives, and ordering Mataafa and his supporters to quietly go to their homes and respect the laws of the Berlin treaty. It was further ordered that the people ejected from their homes be returned and the power of the naval force, it was stated, would be used against all who disregarded the right of peacefully disposed people. The authority of the chief justice was upheld by saying that he trusts that there may be no occasion to use military power. The proclamation was signed by Admiral Kautz. This proclamation was taken to Mataafa and read to him by Flag Lieutenant Miller. It was received in silence, and no answer was made. Mataafa and his chiefs quietly left and went to the western portion of the municipality and it seemed as if they were about to obey the commands to return to their homes.

Consul Rose's Proclamation.

The German consul, however, issued a counter proclamation in the Samoan language, which was distributed among the Matafaans. The proclamation reads as follows:

NOTICE TO ALL SAMOANS.

By the proclamation of the admiral of the United States, dated March 11, it was made known that the three consuls of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty as well as the three commanders of men of war, had been unanimous to no more recognize the provisional government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen chiefs.

I therefore make known to you that this proclamation is quite false. I am the German consul general. I continue to recognize the provisional government of Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my government.

APIA, March 13, 1899.

(Signed) GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL.

The immediate result of this act was that the rebels turned back and prepared for war, declaring that they would not obey the admiral's order, and prevented any food supplies from being brought in to Samoa for the Malletoan natives. The next day Apia was surrounded by Mataafa's warriors. Forces from the Philadelphia and Porpoise under Lieutenants Brown and Cave were landed to protect the loyal natives. On Tuesday Mataafa having failed to appear in answer to the admiral's proclamation, Flag Lieutenant Miller was sent to deliver an ultimatum. He was not allowed to see the chief, but delivered his message and retired. Every thing looked ugly and British and American bayonets were landed in Apia to protect the consulates. Quick firing machines and small field pieces were also landed.

Beginning of Hostilities.

Hostilities commenced on Tuesday afternoon when half a dozen Malletoan men were taken by the Matafaans. They were taken to headquarters and bound. On Wednesday morning notice was spread that if no answer was received from Mataafa by 1 o'clock the Philadelphia would fire one of her large guns, followed by three one minute guns. Mataafa sent no answer.

He and his chiefs were buoyed up by the German consul's proclamation and vague talk that Germany would support them and was the greatest nation on earth. Inevitable in war, and that Great Britain and America would never dare to engage Germany in conflict. Signal guns were fired and the foreign population of British and Americans were taken on board their respective warships. Other nationalities went on board sailing vessels in the harbor. One hundred and seventy-five men and officers are landed, and at Admiral Kautz's request Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise, assumed command of the combined forces on shore. Flag Lieutenant Miller, of the Philadelphia, assisting.

Surgeons were landed from both ships

and Miss McCoy and Miss Forth, missionaries, volunteered as nurses. The whole native population sought protection behind the American lines.

Philadelphia Opens Fire.

As soon as the land forces were stationed, the Philadelphia opened fire by throwing a shell into the outskirts of Apia. The Royalist followed with but six inch shells and the Porpoise went down the coast a couple of miles and bombarded the village of Vailuaba, where large parties of rebels were supposed to be. The church was smashed by a shell and the house of the manager of the German plantation was damaged. The whole of the outskirts of Apia were shelled from the harbor, about seventy shells being fired before dark when the firing ceased. A shell from the Philadelphia which was sighted for 2,500 yards, unfortunately exploded after it had gone only 1,100 yards. It knocked over an outbuilding on the American consulate and damaged the veranda of the main building. One of the American sailors was wounded in the leg.

About dusk the rebels made an attack on the Britishers at the Tivoli hotel. Their fire was returned but it is not known how many were killed. About 230 of the natives made a rush at the guard at the Tivoli. Three British sailors were killed and one wounded. The native loss is unknown. At the request of the British a Maxim gun was sent from the Philadelphia to the British consulate and with it some men to work it. The next day a body of 300 Malletoans had their rifles returned to them and rendered good service in clearing the bushes.

The rebel village of Vailuaba was burned in order to prevent the close approach to the consulate. The German warship Falke attempted to leave port on a secret mission when Admiral Kautz ordered her captain to stay where he was and be ready to afford help to his countrymen. The Falke remained. During Thursday matters quieted. About dusk the Americans fired on a body of Matafaans, but no one was killed.

American Sailor Killed.

Early Friday morning 200 rebels rushed up to within thirty yards of the consulate. The sailors behaved splendidly and the natives were repulsed. One American sailor was killed and one British sailor was shot in both legs. Major General Cuttiff, of the British army, assisted in directing operations at the consulate. There is intense feeling against the Germans here and they are accused of spying and giving information to the rebels. Fighting by night is an entirely new departure in Samoan warfare and everything points to German teaching. One marquis who had been drilling the natives, has been arrested. He was sent on board the Falke under pledge of the German commander that he will not be allowed to land. A half caste named Taylor has been arrested as a spy and is in irons on the Porpoise.

H. J. Moors, an American, is confined to his store under suspicion of being a Mataafa sympathizer. Saturday and Sunday were quiet. The Tivoli hotel has been mined in case it becomes necessary to blow it up, and two German lights from the shore is the signal to shell it. Sunday a body of native foragers came upon a Mataafa crowd, killing eight and wounding twenty of them, when the rebels fled.

The foragers returned laden with booty and bringing the ears of several of their foes. Among the wounded was a nephew of Mataafa and one of the killed was Leleua Munda, second in command of Mataafa's forces.

Apia Defenses Strengthened.

During the past three days there has been no fighting in town. The defenses have been strengthened by the mounting of an additional gun and a couple of mines have been laid in case of a rush into town. The Porpoise has been made a cruise along the coast, bombarding the native villages. Some of them have been destroyed. Captain Sturdee does as little killing in these expeditions as possible. The destruction of houses and boats is his object. The houses of the white residents are being looted in the vicinity of Apia. Owing to a defective fuse a shell from the Philadelphia burst a couple of hundred yards from the ship and severely wounded a loyal native. An American officer was also slightly wounded in the face.

For several days the German warship Falke persistently kept in the way so as to incommodate the fire of the British ships and finally Admiral Kautz compelled her to move inside the harbor entrance.

Everybody is anxiously awaiting definite news from the three powers. It is thought that if Germany acknowledges Tana as king, that the rebellion will end. If not Admiral Kautz will take stronger measures than hitherto. Her majesty's ship Tauranga arrived to-day.

At present there are on shore 175 men from the Philadelphia and 150 from the Porpoise and Royalist. The Tauranga has a complement of nearly four hundred men and this reinforcement will enable the admiral to take offensive measures. So far he has been compelled to act on the defensive in his land operations.

ADMIRAL KAUTZ TALKS

About the Situation—Considered
Himself Grossly Insulted by the
German Consul's Proclamation.

APIA, Samoa, March 24, via SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Associated Press correspondent had an interview with Admiral Kautz yesterday. He spoke quite freely on the situation and considers he has been grossly insulted by the German consul general issuing his counter proclamation. The admiral takes the stand that the Berlin treaty, which he is instructed by his government to uphold, does not make any provision whatever for a provisional government. His instructions are to carry out the treaty in accordance with the views of a majority of the consular representatives. The admiral is very angry with the German consul and blames him entirely for the present attitude of the rebels as the natives were obeying his command to retire to their homes when the German proclamation was issued. At the meeting of the consuls and senior naval officers on the flagship, the admiral explained his position.

Under the treaty there could be no provisional government and the agreement under which it had been recognized under peculiar and trying circumstances for the protection of life and property, was just as provisional as the government itself. He had to stand by the supreme court and he hoped that a plan of action would be decided upon for restoring peace to the islands without the intervention of an armed force.

Agreed with the Admiral.

The British and American consuls and naval officers agreed with the admiral. The German consul having accepted the provisional government could not recede from that position under any circumstances whatever until he had instructions from Berlin. Later on, after the meeting, Rose put his views in writing to the admiral and stated that German warships could only act in circumstances which would be protected against danger or in the case of the supreme court issuing a warrant for arrest against individuals. On no other ground could German warships interfere in Samoa and according to instructions under which he acted there would be no military interference by Germany.

He also protested against issue of the proclamation by Admiral Kautz pending instructions from the treaty powers; also against the return to Apia of the deported Malletoans, which was a menace to the peace of Samoa; and he reminded the admiral that the Falke had made no promise to help according to the admiral's proclamation. He was afraid that the admiral would do harm to his countrymen and that already people were being killed. The admiral replied that he must be governed in his actions by a continuation of his duty and not by his fears; that in his proclamation he had not exactly what he said and was not speaking flippantly; and what he had proclaimed he would do. The fact that with all his respect and protests to the admiral, the German consul did not comply, all side it necessary to forward a copy of his counter proclamation to the admiral had not increased the good feeling between the admiral and consul. Never before by any consul had he been treated in such an uncourteous and insulting manner.

WEST VIRGINIA

Is to be the Name of one of the New
Armored Cruisers Recently
Provided for by Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President to-day named the twelve new warships recently provided by Congress as follows:

Battleships—Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia.

Armored cruisers—West Virginia, Nebraska and California.

Cruisers—Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma and Cleveland.

Petitions by the hundred have been flowing into the white house and navy department ever since the new ships were provided, urging the merits of the southern states and the desire to have a ship named after each.

Secretary Long enjoyed the good natured rivalry, and in making the final determination consideration was given to the southern states and the influence brought to bear, but also to the several sections of the country.

Pennsylvania petitioned through Governor Pennell, Senators Quay and Pennington, and the entire delegation in Congress. California almost seems to be a personal competition, without the same effort shown in other states. The same rivalry was shown among the titles, the mayors, city councils, chambers of commerce, etc., joining in the plea.

The battleships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia are described in the country as the finest ships ever built. They are to be sheathed in copper and to have the highest speed, and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$5,000,000 each.

The armored cruisers are similarly described, except that they are to cost \$3,000,000 each, and to have a displacement of 12,000 tons.

The cruisers Denver, Cleveland and others are described as "protected cruisers" and are to be sheathed in copper and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$1,411,500 each.

SENATOR ELKINS' EFFORTS

Resulted in West Virginia Being Recognized by the Navy Department.

It was largely through the efforts of Senator Elkins that Secretary Long, of the navy department, gave to one of the \$5,000,000 armored cruisers the name of West Virginia. The following telegram was received from the senator last night:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

I have succeeded to-day in having Secretary of the Navy Long agree to name one of our armored cruisers West Virginia, in honor of our state.

S. B. ELKINS.

The navy department and the West Virginia senators and representatives were besieged with petitions about eighteen months ago, which came from the people of the state, asking that West Virginia be given as a name for one of the new war ships, and the doubtless aided in bringing about the action announced. There have been taken yesterday by Secretary Long. The Ohio county board of commissioners, it will be remembered, sent a circular letter to other bodies all over the state, asking similar action.

UNUSUAL HONORS

Paid Admiral Sampson and Officers
by the President of Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 7.—The American warships, commanded by Rear Admiral Sampson, have been received with enthusiasm at La Guayra. President Andrade yesterday gave a dinner and a ball to the admiral, his officers and the United States minister, F. B. Louiss. The president has also decorated the admiral and seven of his officers with the Order of Bolivar. The British minister here, W. H. D. Haggard, gave the American officers a splendid feast.

President Andrade went to La Guayra to-day to visit the American fleet.

FATEFUL FIRE CLAIMS THIRTEEN VICTIMS

Twelve Persons in one Dwelling
Burned to Death While
They Slept.

ONE FAMILY IS DESTROYED.

One of the Most Terrible Disasters
That has Yet Happened
in New York.

NINE PERSONS BADLY INJURED.

Frenzied With Terror Many Leap
From the Windows of
Fourth Story.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Fire early this morning destroyed the handsome residence of Wallace C. Andrews, at No. 2 East Sixty-seventh street, and twelve persons sleeping in the house were burned to death. Fire brands carried by the wind were blown into an open window in the home of Albert J. Adams, No. 3 East Sixty-ninth street, two blocks distant, setting fire to the house and causing the death of a servant. One of the thirteen bodies have been recovered. The dead are:

Wallace C. Andrews, president of the New York Steam Heating Co.

Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews, wife of the above.

Mrs. Georgiana Boyden, St. John, wife of Mr. Andrews' brother.

Samuel C. St. John, an official of the New York Steam Heating Company.

Orson St. John, aged seven.

Wallace St. John, aged three.

Frederick St. John, aged thirteen months.

Nellie Boland, servant.

Mary Flannagan, servant.

Eva Peterson, servant.

Kate Downing, servant.

Maria Roth, servant.

Annie Neary, servant.

In the Adams fire: Mrs. Mary Laughlin, aged fifty years, housekeeper, died from suffocation and burns.

Alice White, a cook, and Jenny Burns, laundress, the only inmates of the Andrews house who escaped, are in the hospital in a serious condition.

The list of injured at the Adams fire: Mrs. Isabella Adams, wife of Albert J. Adams, injured in the back, burned, suffering from shock.

Nellie Quinn, servant, jumped from fourth floor to an extension; severe bruises.

Evelyn Adams, burns, shock.

Minnie Bogue, servant, sprained ankle and bruises.

Jerry Blazin, fireman engine company No. 4, contusions of back.

Mary Malloy, leg fractured, shock.

William Stevenson, bruises and contusions.

Caused by Explosion.

Whether the fire started from an explosion of a lamp or of gas has not yet been determined, but when it first broke out at 2 o'clock this morning, the flames seemed to burst from all parts of the house at once.

Policeman McKnight was at Fifth avenue and Sixty-sixth street when he heard an explosion and saw the glare of flames in Sixty-seventh street. He ran with all haste to the spot and found tongues of fire leaping from the upper windows of the Andrews house and half way across the street.

He tried to break in the door and arouse the inmates of the house, but was driven back by the flames. Not waiting any longer than to arouse the family of the Rothschilds in the adjoining house, No. 4, he sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they went through the Rothschild house and managed to get in the rear rooms of the third floor of the Andrews house, where they found Mrs. St. John and her three-year-old son, Wallace, unconscious on the floor and their clothes almost burned off. They were quickly taken into the Rothschild house. Mrs. St. John died within a few minutes. Her child died in the fireman's arms.

The firemen made repeated efforts to get to the other rooms, but they might as well have attacked a furnace. The building it saturated with oil could hardly have burned more fiercely. Like most large New York dwellings, it was high and narrow and encased on two sides by solid brick walls and the effect was like a great chimney. The flames roared and crackled and shot into the air a distance of a hundred feet or more, throwing a great fiery spray over the roofs of the surrounding houses.

Crazed With Terror.

All efforts to arouse the inmates in time to save themselves were fruitless and aside from Mrs. St. John, the only other persons who got out of the house alive were the two servants, Jennie Burns and Alice White, who appeared at the upper windows stricken with terror and heedless of the cry of the firemen that they would raise ladders and save them, jumped.

Jennie Burns leaped out first. She turned over and over and fell almost directly upon her head. Her skull was fractured in several places. The other woman, when she saw the fate of her friend, hesitated a moment, then as the smoke thickened she, too, jumped. She fell upon a rear extension of the building and was picked unconscious and severely injured.

While the fire in Andrews house was raging, great clouds of sparks were carried by the wind and a brand flew into an open upper window of the home of Albert H. Adams.

It caught in a curtain and instantly the room was ablaze. A servant at the window in thought to have been Mary Laughlin, for her dead body was found later. The family clasped in her arms was the family pet dog.

When the Adams house caught fire a number of the policemen and firemen gained an entrance and got the Adams family out without serious injury. The servants were frantic in their efforts to escape and Mary Malloy and Minnie Bogue jumped from the rear of the fourth floor to the extension from which they were taken down.

A Thrilling Rescue.

Nellie Quinn was cut off in the fourth floor and appeared at a front window put her hand over her eyes and jumped, as she thought, to the ground, but instead landed on the roof of the bow window one story below and lay there stunned.

Policemen Louis C. Wagner, McInerney and Hillman saw the woman's peril and running into the house at No. 5, went to the fourth floor. Wagner was held by the heels and made a thrilling rescue of the woman.

The firemen managed to confine the fire in this house to the third and fourth floors.

About 6 o'clock the firemen had sufficient mastery over the fire to permit of a search of the Andrews house. They found the bodies of the two remaining St. John children and the bodies of what are thought to be the two servants, Marie Roth and Kate Downing.

At 11:15 o'clock the firemen found Mr. Andrews' body. It was badly burned and parts of the legs were missing.

At 3 o'clock the workers in the debris found a body which was identified later by a dentist as that of Mrs. Andrews.

At various other times before 5 o'clock the workers found the charred remains of four more persons, probably the servants. Two of them were identified as the bodies of Eva Peterson and Marie Roth.

Mr. St. John arrived in New York at 3 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad. He went at once to his home perfectly ignorant of the reasons which caused the sudden summons for him to New York, and when he saw the ruins of his house and was told of the horrible fate of his wife and three children, he bore up manfully, though it was apparent that he had to summon all his strength of will to do it. It is expected that Mr. St. John will take the bodies of his wife and children and those of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews to Willoughby, Ohio, to-morrow, for interment.

Well Known in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—Wallace C. Andrews and his family were well known in this city, having for years lived in Willoughby, a suburb, where they had a beautiful summer residence. Mrs. Andrews was a daughter of late Dr. Orson St. John, of Willoughby.

Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Andrews' sister-in-law, was an accomplished musician and composer and was a young and handsome woman.

FAILURE RECORD FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR

No Other Year in Twenty-four
Except two Show as Small
Failures as Recorded.

AND AS SMALL LIABILITIES.

Average Defaulted Liabilities Per
Firm in Business \$22.19 Best
Record Yet Made.

EFFECT OF FAMINE IN IRON

Causes Haste to Start Forty Eight
Additional Furnaces—Other
Industries are Prosperous

NEW YORK, April 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow:

Failures in the first quarter of 1899 were 2,772 against 3,687 last year and the liabilities \$27,152,031 against \$32,546,565, a decrease of 17.5 per cent. Geographical aspects make the return peculiar, with a slight increase of defaults in New England, an increase of 13 per cent in the southeast and 20 per cent in the central states. There was a decrease of nearly 40 per cent in the Pacific and southwestern states, 41 per cent in western states and 48 per cent in middle states. No other year of the twenty-four covered by Dun's quarterly review has shown as small failures during its first quarter excepting 1880 and 1881, and no other except 1880 and 1888 as small liabilities per failure.

The average of defaulted liabilities per firm in business only \$22.19 is smaller than in the first quarter of any year except 1880 and the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through clearing houses only \$12 per \$1,000 is also the lowest for the quarter except in 1880.

Famine in Iron.

The famine in iron caused by urgent demand far exceeding present supply not only continues, but has caused haste to start forty-eight additional furnaces with an output estimated at 39,972 tons weekly, of which the Bulletin of the Iron Association has given a list. These are expected to increase production this month and yet more in May and June and some weakness has been attributed to the prospect. But the price of gray-iron has again advanced to \$14 50 at Pittsburgh without change in other quotations. The demand for products is still enormous, contracts for the East river bridge covering 17,000 tons acid open hearth steel, have been placed at Pittsburgh and one covering 6,000 tons for a Newark building besides one in Philadelphia for 3,000 tons ship plates.

With many bridge and other works and in pipes new business is so great that it forces further advance in prices while parties are trying to consolidate. The Republic Iron & Steel Company will be the combination of western bar mills and the Hoop and Cotton Tie Association will soon be completed.

Boot and Shoe Trade.

In the boot and shoe industry progress seems to have been caused by firmness of manufacturers who notified customers that options for boots and shoes not accepted before April would be withdrawn. A great number of orders followed. It is said, and April begins with the largest shipments for that week in any year, \$5,734 cases, making the total for the year larger than in any year excepting 1888.

Manufacturers who bought leather at low prices months ago have comfortable margins, but those who buy at the higher prices lately quoted, are seeking an advance which, as before, jobbers generally refuse.

The market for copper is stronger at 18 cents for lake and while domestic consumption is heavy, the increase of 4,100 tons in European supply in March is not considered encouraging.

Woolen Manufacturers.

The woolen manufacture does not yet appear to have gained by recent consolidations or proposals, but goods of the finer grades are steady in price with moderate orders, while medium and low grade goods tend in buyers favor. The demand for a few kinds has covered the season, but makers of the large majority are yet in need of orders. Sales of wool have but slightly increased, though more inquiry is reported with a better demand for some grades of goods. The cotton mills have enjoyed a fine demand of late and have held prices well, but strikes have now closed several large mills about Providence and Norwich, growing out of the recent advance of wages which the hands claim does not effect the full restoration proposed. Meanwhile cotton has been weakened by better receipts in March and poorer foreign demand.

Grain Market.

Wheat has been fluctuating without much visible reason, rumors being widely contradictory as usual at this season and commanding not much more confidence than usual. The exports from Atlantic ports for the week, flour included, have been 2,674,769 bushels, against 2,340,172 last year, and in spite of all reports of the current stock to exceed last year's. The prospect for continuance of large exports of staples has not improved within the past ten days.

Failures for the week have been 141 in the United States against 232 last year and 17 in Canada against 32 last year.

Short Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The cabinet was in session only an hour to-day. The method of making the payment of \$20,

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